



photo by mark sandiford

GET YOUR PLANETARY PASSPORTS HERE! Andy Clarke, Secretary-General of the World Association of World Federalists, spoke at Sir George Friday. Another prominent WAWF member is Lester Pearson, a well-known Canadian Federalist.

by andrea kneeland

Planet People unite

If the road to heaven is paved with good intentions, then the World Association of World Federalists is heaven-bound. Andy Clarke, Secretary General of the Association, spoke at Sir George of Friday on "World Unity for World Survival."

Clarke began with the Federalists' revelation that "we're living in an entirely new world. It might be good to return to the days of yore when only God could end the world, but we can't go back."

Members of the WAWF include U Thant, Jean Piaget, Marshall McLuhan, Lester Pearson, and Pete Seeger.

Since the WAWF got off the ground in 1947, Clarke said, its concerns have widened from the nuclear threat to environment, population control and resources, which cannot be considered as isolated problems. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts", he continued, "And a planetary, comprehensive programme is required."

If the programme of the WAWF is anything, it's comprehensive. The association's Human Manifesto, distributed at Friday's meeting, proclaims that "We, the people of the world assert our primary allegiance to each other

in the family of man... We have the obligation to create a world order in which man neither has to kill or be killed... We pledge our energies and resources of spirit to the preservation of the human habitat and to the infinite possibilities of human betterment in our time."

Clarke delved into the Federalists' belief that human interests must transcend national interests. He believes that the nation-state can no longer protect its own citizens, and pointed to the paradox that "the more a nation spends on arms, the more threatening its situation becomes." Environment, population control and resources are problems that no longer respect national boundaries, he added.

Clarke believes that the sense of world citizenship can be expressed through the UN. The rationale for the UN's existence is evident, he said, although he admits national self-interest is destroying its viability.

He believes that nationalism and internationalism are compatible allegiances. "You can't love the world until you love your home."

Clarke sees cause for optimism in the success of the UN's non-

political activities, in the areas of health, literacy, population control, and environment. "Through functional growth, perhaps the UN will indeed survive."

Clarke continued to justify his optimism. Travel, communications, multi-national corporations, and international scientific research are developing the "sense of world citizenship", he believes. He sees a symbolic significance in the moon-landings, which have allowed us "to see the world as a unit". World-wide protest to the actions of "that dreadful man in Uganda" has bolstered his optimism.

"I think that this is going to continue", Clarke said. "Our sense of world identity hasn't been translated into political form, but this is inevitable. We can't turn back."

An off-shoot of the WAWF is the Planetary Citizenship Registry. All registrants can receive Planetary Citizenship Registration Cards, newsletter, and Planetary Passport. The Passport, according to literature distributed at the meeting, is "partly symbolic, since it has not as yet been recognized or adopted by nations or by the United Nations... It is of high quality paper and stamped in gold."

Armchair idealists, take note.

by I. lane and J. olsen

Groups organize solidarity with Indochina

Has the struggle against U.S. imperialism been won? Can the long-suffering anti-war movement desert the barricades and go home, victorious?

Thirty McGill students heard why these questions must be answered in the negative during the first open forum sponsored by Red Circle on Friday: "Solidarity with the Indochinese Revolution."

A member of *Patriotes vietnamiennes* gave an account of the most recent period in Vietnam's long history as a victim of imperial aggression. He focused primarily on the contradictions of the American presence in Vietnam: the American government claims to defend the Vietnamese against Communist aggression and yet is actually responsible for mass genocide against the Vietnamese people.

Indiscriminate bombings of schools and hospitals, the destruction of entire villages, the defoliation of the countryside, and the use of anti-personnel weapons which are effective only against human flesh—all this was further elaborated upon by two movies that showed many examples of Vietnamese peasants burned to the bone by napalm and phosphorous bombs.

Hughes Ballem, representing the *Groupe Marxiste Révolutionnaire*, gave a detailed analysis of Vietnam within the context of world capitalism. Quoting Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, and the U.S. State Department, Ballem outlined the significance attached to Vietnam by the American Empire as a source of raw materials (tin and tungsten) and as a market for the defense industry.

Far from having diminished, the economic and political imperatives of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam remain the basis of American foreign policy.

President Nixon has stated that withdrawal from Vietnam would be equivalent to "abdicating our role as a leading nation," and "an American defeat would encourage this sort of aggression(sic) all over the world."

The recent publicity concerning an "agreement in principle" between the United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, he explained, must be seen in the context of the same

demagogy that has been used in every electoral campaign since the escalations of the middle sixties.

Certain Marxists have a tendency to underestimate the reality of the American electoral mechanism. In order to carry the elections, Ballem continued, the candidates are obliged by American opinion to declare their intention to end the war. As president, Nixon is even obliged to make certain conciliatory gestures.

According to *Le Monde*, Michel Tatu, as aide to Mme. Binh in Paris has stated concerning the possibility of peace in October: "We're nowhere near it."

Nixon's concession of a ceasefire and supervised elections is no more of a sacrifice than it was when last mentioned in 1954, and need be respected no more now than it was then. The continued offensive of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and North Vietnam shows their lack of confidence in the gestures.

Meanwhile, the "peace moves" and the pressure being placed on Thieu by the Americans serve to convince the American public of Nixon's good intentions. Ballem insisted on the necessity of continued struggle against imperialist intervention in Indochina due to the significance of the Indochinese Revolution in the future of socialism, not only in the colonial or semi-colonial countries, but also in the advanced capitalist countries.

This significance lies in the key role played by Indochina in the relationship of forces between imperialism and revolutionary forces all over the world.

Ballem concluded by announcing that similar meetings will be held throughout the week at other campuses in Montreal as an initial step towards forming an Indochina Solidarity Committee. This Committee will assume the responsibility of organizing a week of solidarity actions in mid-November in support of the Indochinese Revolution.

All those who left their names with the organizers of the McGill conference were asked to watch the *Daily* for information concerning the first organizational conference of the Indochina Solidarity Committee.

Kari Levitt:

Silent surrender no more?

interview conducted by michel celemski and julian sher

Dally: Professor Levitt, why have you decided to run in this election and why have you chosen to do so for the NDP?

Levitt: Well, with respect to economic policies, this is without a doubt the harshest federal government on the population since I've been in this country.

I've been here for 25 years and one would have to go back to the pre-war Tories to find a government as arrogant and as pro-big business as the present regime. Although Mr. Stanfield seems to be a sincere man, the Progressive-Conservative Party, apart from being ineffective, shows signs that they would pursue the same policies.

The Liberals have created unemployment and the Conservatives are persecuting the victims, in the sense that they are criticizing people on welfare. Presently we are faced, apart from unemployment, with rising prices, extremely inequitable taxation and spending of government money. The government is taking the taxes of workers and giving it to large corporations, most of whom are American.

Canada has the highest rate of unemployment of any western country, 7.1%, and it is to a large degree the direct result of policies pursued by the Liberal government.

In 1969, when prices were rising, they had some simple-minded advisers schooled in the theory of the Phillips curve, which says that you have a trade-off between unemployment and inflation. These one-dimensional "bright young men" in Mr. Trudeau's office must have advised him that the only way to prevent prices from rising is to create unemployment.

When unemployment was 4.7% in 1969, Trudeau boasted that he was not afraid of creating 6% unemployment, if necessary.

When asked what he was going to do about the unemployed, he said that that was what unemployment insurance was for. He has certainly achieved his objective. So much so that the unemployment insurance fund is in deficit by millions!

The unemployment rate has only been less than 6% during two months in the last two years. Unemployment insurance is not intended to deal with mass unemployment of this kind. Some callous people would now have us believe that the unemployed are to blame.

Anyway, prices have not stopped rising because the government is spending millions of dollars without any compensating increase in supply or output. What is more, by raising the mortgage interest rate to 9 1/2%, they have caused the lack of adequate low-income housing and resulting unemployment in the construction industry.

When the price of housing has risen, the way to bring down prices is to build more houses, not less.

Having severely aggravated the situation, they then proceeded to spend millions and millions of dollars in various subsidies, tax concessions and interest free loans in



the form of tax deferrals amounting to \$4 billion. That's not chicken feed. When an individual is in arrears in income tax, he is charged a 5% penalty. At that rate the corporate tax deferrals amount to a gift of \$200 million.

All this, remember, was in the interest of job creation. As I have said before, we are rapidly approaching a state of affairs whereby workers and tax payers are paying companies to give them work. This is really turning things upside down since one normally assumes that companies pay people to work.

This is why I have gone as far as to say that this policy is mad, that is, not rational.

This so-called job creation reaches the ultimate in irresponsibility with respect to the resource industry. I think this is a critique which Eric Kierans has developed most effectively. This is one of the reasons why he wrote to the Prime Minister that as a good Liberal he cannot vote for Trudeau.

The situation is that we in Canada have, by fortune of nature, a fantastic endowment of natural resources, principally in energy. The most important consumer, the United States, is facing an energy shortage which is becoming more serious. We should, therefore, be in a prime bargaining position.

The government, as custodian of this wealth, should develop these resources in a manner which is best for the people of this country, rather than permitting it to be sold at ridiculously unfavourable terms, with subsidies yet. For example, the oil companies only pay a 7% tax. The tax should be geared so as to penalize exportation in the raw state and encourage processing.

What is happening now is that we are actually paying, through our taxes, to have

these resources shipped out. For example, the government is thinking of building the Mackenzie Pipeline at a cost of \$10 billion. The companies using it would only pay 5% or 10% royalties. The thing would not be paid for in years.

Another of Mr. Trudeau's schemes is to extract iron ore out of the Arctic and to ship it to Germany, unprocessed. The governments, both Ottawa and Quebec, gave ITT-Rayonier \$40 million to eat up trees and send the fiber pulp, not paper, to be processed overseas into textiles. The returning products would compete with our own textile industry. We are, in effect "exporting" both jobs and income.

To illustrate the mechanism, take for example, the value of \$1 million worth of natural gas. There is at most about \$100,000 in wages, salaries and tax income accruing to Canadians. The remaining \$900,000 is depreciation, purchases, interest, depletions, profit, wear and tear, etc.

As virtually all of the petroleum industry is foreign owned, that \$900,000 is income accruing to non-residents. Because the petroleum industry is, in effect, entirely foreign owned, if we export \$1 million worth of natural gas or crude oil in exchange for importing \$1 million worth of manufactured goods, the net is the creation of only \$100,000 of income for Canadians as against \$1,900,000 of income generated for our trading partner.

Dally: How would the NDP deal with this irrationality?

Levitt: First, this fixation with job creation is approaching the unemployment problem ass-backwards. The loss from unemployed labor is \$5 billion according to the Economic Council of Canada. This does

not even take into account the fact of human indignity.

We would begin by defining what are the real needs. We would then organize the resources and the men and women who

For a start, there is the very important problem of housing and the condition of our cities. They are related because there is no rational way in which large scale housing could not be integrated with city planning.

Half of our population lives in 20 cities and a quarter live in Montreal and Toronto alone. These cities need a social means of public transit, metros, commuter trains, busing and the like. In effect, it means a whole new network of transportation which is so convenient that we can drastically reduce the number of cars coming into the cities.

This can only be organized by governments. Private industry has produced a cancerous growth of automobiles.

For transportation and housing on such a wide scale, urban land must be socialized in order to end land speculation. Speculation is simply commercial. It has no productive use.

Public transportation should be free. In a society as rich and potentially rich as ours, public transportation is something which should be available to everyone.

Dally: How would this be administered?

Levitt: The provinces and municipalities would do the planning. This is a federal issue, however, because of the huge financing necessary. I am only trying to outline what is rational and sensible. There is no way that private enterprise, left to itself, could reorganize the cities.

To deal with this, the corporate sector would be forced to pay its full share of funds which would be shifted to the social sector.

Speaking as an economist, what is clear is that in our economy those sectors which produce goods are tremendously efficient. There is, as a consequence, a large number of goods available. Rather than redistributing wealth, corporations have produced a phenomenal amount of commodities.

A basic critique of corporate capitalism is that the sector which produces goods for sale to individuals has grown to a point where it creates needs. Therefore, real needs cannot be met by a private enterprise system.

This, in essence, is a socialist critique which the average person can understand. It should be, for example, a right that a person over 60 have an income of \$200 a month.

Dally: The solutions which you propose are not necessarily what the NDP has been stressing. Also, do you really think that the corporations will stand idly by while you gradually curtail their activity and subsequently their power?

Levitt: I believe that the program which I set down is in line with the social program of the NDP. I have severe doubts, however, that what is clearly rational is compatible with the interests of these corporations.

The corporations, through the power which they wield, would have us believe that we cannot "afford" to organize our

continued from page 4

society in this way. The effort of the NDP is to make some advance in people's understanding of this situation. It's a question of sensitizing.

Corporate capitalism has literally shaped our daily existence in such a way, like Goffman's lunatic asylum, that the acquisition of goods becomes our only activity.

Dally: But how can you reform a system which has so much power, to the point of shaping people's minds to meet its own institutional interests?

Levitt: What the NDP has done in this campaign is to show people that corporations run the government.

Dally: But Lewis has not done this. He has merely blamed a handful of politicians whom he feels have made some misdirected decisions.

Levitt: You know the NDP is a very widely based party. Lewis has raised the issue of "corporate welfare bums". If you stop and think, he is showing us that corporations use the state as a tool to transfer funds from the poor to the rich.

Ninety-five corporations finance and control the Liberal Party, which in turn disposes money in a manner which is in their interests and not those of the people.

I feel this is a big step forward from previous campaigns of the past which have merely stressed the extension of the welfare state. Socialism was a dirty word in the NDP just a few years ago.

The NDP is now discussing the moral crisis of capitalism. If it were not, I would not have any motivation to associate myself with this party.

Dally: However, if one compares the NDP to McGovern, even though he isn't a social democrat, one wonders whether the NDP, like McGovern, is not actually committed to saving capitalism by patching up some of the evils it has created.

Levitt: There is one essential difference in that, when all is said and done, the NDP is a party committed to democratic socialism. There is a socialist tradition within our party as distinct from the Democratic Party in the US.

In the 50's, socialists in the NDP felt defensive. There is a very wide range of views and a continuous debate going on inside our party.

Dally: However, doesn't the process of electoral politics eventually force people to compromise basic principles? One can look, for example, at Stephen Lewis and the Ontario NDP. When they felt victory was possible in the Ontario provincial election they literally sold out and compromised an almost every issue.

Levitt: I'll tell you honestly that I would have found it difficult to vote for Lewis' NDP in Ontario. I agree that the compromises that they made for supposed electoral gains were excessive and perhaps counterproductive. Obviously the NDP is not the answer to all problems. Nor do I think that electoralism is the only method of political action. It is only one means by which people express themselves, but it is an important means.

Dally: You are running in a riding which

is 50% French and 50% English. What are your opinions concerning the independence of Quebec?

Levitt: I am not unsympathetic to independence, but I truly believe it is the decision which French Quebec must make for itself.

Dally: Do you think that in a socialist Canada there would still be a need for Quebec independence?

Levitt: Quebec is a nation without a country. As a people, Quebec has a right to decide the terms of its association with the rest of Canada regardless of capitalism or socialism.

Dally: How do you see the relationship between cultural nationalism and economic independence?

Levitt: The multinational corporation is culturally integrative and homogenizing. It creates similar lifestyles in the model of U.S. interests.

I see cultural nationalism as a defensive reaction to great powers, including corporate powers which are private empires. I see around this cultural nationalism, which relates to the community, a common lifestyle. This is one of the forces which is in opposition to the unlimited growth and power of private empires.

Of course it is possible that Quebec could choose independence without any change in the social structure. There are many Third World countries in this situation. The elites of those countries have more in common with the metropolitan power than with their own people.

But the reason why I can see positive aspects to the independence movements is that, by and large, both English and French Canadians have a tremendous sense of impotence towards the economic order of corporate power. Unfortunately, many people really believe that the companies give them jobs and that any interference would result in catastrophe.

Hence, I identify with any movement which fortifies the courage and confidence of people to define for themselves the social objectives of their own society.

Dally: What is the role of English Quebecers? Where does this leave them?

Levitt: English Quebecers have a tremendous responsibility of which I am very conscious. We must realize that Quebec is basically French. It's as simple as that. One must slowly make the adjustment which has already started among the young.

Therefore French should become the working language of Quebec and the school system should be integrated in order to eliminate this ghettoisation.

English can never disappear as a language. It is the language of the North American continent. There are a million English Quebecers in a position to aggravate or to alleviate the conflict. They must be prepared to participate in a process of assimilation.

The perpetuation of this segregation among the young is a burden which takes them from the mainstream of life.

This is clearly a double-edge problem in that the economy has created linguistic barriers at the top. Language serves the

same function in Quebec as colour does in the West Indies. There is no way to the top for the French Quebecer. I think this is what Vallières meant by White Niggers.

Dally: Do you seriously think the hierarchy will make these concessions?

Levitt: That is their damned problem, as far as most Westmount types are concerned. The average English person has nothing to lose. He can only gain.

In the end it's a personal decision for those who feel that their future is in Quebec. For those who don't, and are ambitious, many are going to Ontario and the west. Either option is reasonable. To stay here and remain blind to what is happening amongst us is the only unreasonable choice.

Kari Levitt, a McGill economics professor, is running as an NDP candidate in Dollard. Levitt is the author of Silent Surrender, a book which deals with the penetration of the Canadian economy by United States based multi-national corporations.

NPD/NDP DOLLARD





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Editorial

The Ritual of Elections

Today, millions of Canadians will cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice. Once again, they will "participate" in what is heralded as the cornerstone of our free democracy. Once again, in observance of this ritual, a host of politicians have emerged from their Ottawa seclusion to shower promises upon their constituents. And once again, new challengers have arisen to assert that only *they* are equipped to solve the country's problems.

And indeed, there are many problems that need solving. The economy is in dire shape. Corporation profits are as high as ever, of course, but the deterioration of the economy continues to hit hard at the ordinary people. The well-publicized attempts of the Liberal government to come to grips with inflation have failed: last August, food prices showed the highest increase for that month since 1961. Unemployment, even according to official government figures, has reached alarming heights.

The dismal performance of the Liberals in the past four years has not prevented them from claiming that Canada has never been more prosperous and that only the Liberals can form a government capable of perpetuating this bliss of prosperity.

As for the official Opposition party, even the *Montreal Gazette*, in a recent editorial, expressed difficulty in spotting significant differences between the programs of the Conservatives and the Liberals. Meanwhile, the liberal *Montreal Star* has correctly maintained that the reforms proposed by Mr. Stanfield will be more of a burden than a boost to the economy.

Nor has the "socialist" NDP come up with an analysis which effectively attacks the roots of the recent economic malaise. The problem, Mr. Lewis tries to assure us, is not the corporate bums, but the government that nourishes them.

The fact is that all three major parties have failed to confront the issue of Canada's structural bondage to

American corporations. Recent events have illustrated how disastrously this bondage ties Canada and Quebec to the fortunes of Wall Street. Nixon's New Economic Plan for example, successfully transplanted a good portion of American inflation and unemployment problems to Canada. The extensive lay-offs in the U.S.-owned branch plants have contributed significantly to Canada's, and especially Quebec's, unemployment figures. More ominous, moreover, is the continued sellout of Canadian resources to the ever-hungry industries across the border.

The solution of the economic and social ills that plague Canada cannot even begin without the eradication of foreign domination over the economy.

The expected Liberal victory in today's election, then, shows the irrelevance of the electoral process to the social and economic realities of our lives. The key to the Liberal success lies in a well-financed and well-executed publicity campaign. In Quebec alone, over a quarter of a million dollars were spent in image-building. Just a few years ago, the Liberals and the Conservatives appealed to only about 300 large companies for support. This year, Mr. Trudeau's party is expecting donations from over 500 companies in Ontario alone. In all, the election will cost the three major parties some \$30 million.

Staunch defenders of our present political system maintain that it is this electoral process which provides adequate means for people to express their opinions and "participate" in the running of their country. How valid can this claim be, when polls show that less than 15% of the voters consider the issues as primary criteria for choosing candidates? How democratic can a society be, where leaders are chosen on the basis of images and personalities? In this connection, it is worth quoting at length from the *Star's* wrap-up article on the elections, which appeared last Saturday:

"The Liberals have accentuated the positive from the start to finish of the campaign, telling Canadians that they never have been as well off. During the seven

weeks of campaigning, the Liberal strategists have gradually produced an imaginary ideal Canada... Then with fervor and clever clichés, Prime Minister Trudeau has set out to convince the Canadian people that not only does this ideal exist, but that the Trudeau government created it...

This image of course, does not withstand close scrutiny... But whether Mr. Trudeau's masterpiece stands up to examination is not the point. The important fact is that when he says it, it sounds right... There is plenty of evidence that the poetry will produce the desired results on election day."

The cornerstone of our liberal democracy seems to revolve around the impact of its leaders' poetry. Citizen participation becomes largely limited to being targets of a massive publicity campaign launched once every four or five years. (In fact, apologists for the status quo find nothing wrong with the low level of citizen participation in their "democratic" process. Robert Dahl, a well-known political scientist, declares that "it is inaccurate to say that one of the necessary conditions for 'democracy' is extensive participation.")

Popular disenchantment with this situation is reflected in the growing support for the NDP. The just aspirations of the majority of the people—aspirations for decent employment, a better share in the country's resources, and a relief from the scourge of inflation—are the motivations that lead to the search for alternatives to the established parties. But while the NDP talks about improving the quality of life, it is doubtful whether its program of reforms can match the growing needs for a genuine transformation of social and economic conditions. Such a transformation can be obtained only when change is brought through the initiative of the majority of the population.

Nesar Ahmad
Julian Sher

letters

A Pat on Mat's Back

Sir,

I'm glad to see that the *Daily* was man enough to change its policy of political preaching, to commenting on McGill sports events and happenings. Matthew Macfarlane is one of the sharpest sports analysts to come along in a long time. In my book he ranks with the best of them, (John Robertson et al.).

Continue the good work Matthew and good luck to the rest of the *Daily* staff. Many happy returns.

Larry Fairchild

Refs are human too

Sir,

I greatly agree with the article written last week on the position of the referee. I personally have been involved in the job since the beginning of high school and I think that without us around, the organization of a game would turn to shambles. We are human, true, and the fact that we make mistakes is not a denial. We have to be on our toes at all times whenever we make a call and I think we manage it well, even if we have to yell our mouths off. This year, for the first time, I refereed a college intramural and speaking honestly, I had a pretty good satisfaction doing the job. I hope that in the future, our status will be a little more appreciated, or should I say position?

Hoorayer for Referees

Some thoughts for Boxing Day

Sir,

It says here that another "sport" could be revived on this campus, namely boxing. We are then assured that this pugilistic art produced some "fine athletes" in the past and such notables as Dr. George Maughan as well as politicians George Hees, Bryce Mackasey and Tommy Douglas. What getting bashed in the face has to do with such talent as these men possess escapes me. Maybe I've been meeting the wrong pugs, but the ones I've known in my days as a sports cameraman were largely "punchy", the term used for boxers with permanent brain damage.

There was a definite reason why boxing as a sport was banned

at McGill, and I recall some of the controversy at the time. The principal objection to it is that it is the ONLY sport based on deliberate injury. All other sports have their injury problems from rough play and accidents, but these are not the *express purpose* of the sport. In boxing, the intention is to knock out the opponent, and this is accomplished by producing a brain concussion. Blindness may also result from detachment of the retinae. The CNIB's publicity man is George Cohen, a former boxer. Ask him how he got blind.

As a method of self-defence, boxing is next to useless. Even an amateur at judo, karate and ordinary wrestling can make short work of a boxer. Now I know you're all going to clobber me with "what about pro wrestling, don't

they deliberately injure the opponents?" Sure they do. That's show business. It sure as hell isn't wrestling. Want to watch real wrestling? McGill has a team. But it isn't enough to excite the blood-lust of some morbid people, so they won't pay to watch it.

So no matter how you pad those gloves, the end result is the same: a deliberate jarring of the head, breaking of the nose, eye injury etc. It may be safe with improved equipment, such as a suit of armor and a space helmet, much like they use in fencing these days. But I suppose that won't satisfy the public. Conventional boxing and shobiz wrestling supply the spectators with something they've lacked since the ban on public executions.

Ron Fleischman

The politics of economics?

The economics of politics?

The polemics of economy?

The economix of polonaise?

by murray smoth and don weisbeck

With unemployment and inflation setting records as we head into the home stretch of the election, let's get assessment of these problems from the horses' mouths.

Pierre E. Trudeau: "From the Great Lake water to the Arctic circle, this land was made for you and me."

Robert L. Stanfield: "From Bonavista to Vancouver Island, this land was made for you and me."

David Lewis: "Corporate welfare bums you see, living off disparity."

Réal Caouette: "One, two, three, money should be free."

Now that we have heard from the politicians, let's try the elusive economist. Remember the Prices and Incomes Commission? It seems that after three years' work, the PIC did find out something.

Orthodox economic theory states that unemployment and inflation cannot exist at the same time. The PIC abandoned this theory, very reluctantly, when faced with certain discrepancies between fact and fantasy. They happened to notice that unemployment and inflation have existed and do exist concurrently. Furthermore, they saw that whenever this impossible situation occurred, unemployment was low in certain regions of Canada, while in other regions, unemployment was high; all regions experienced similar increases in prices.

Prodded by these discouraging facts, the PIC retreated to the endless deserted tracts of economic journals and discovered that in *Economics*, Vol. 27, 1960, R.G. Lipsey had written a promising article, "The relation between unemployment and the rate of change in money wage..."

It seems that if labour is not perfectly mobile with respect to location and occupation, then it is possible to have unemployment in one labour market and shortages in another labour market which the unemployed workers cannot enter. This results in rising prices and simultaneous unemployment.

Inflation is related as much to the distribution of unemployment as to the aggregate level of unemployment. In all cases, increased aggregate demands will increase employment, but the distribution of unemployment will effect the trade-off between unemployment and inflation.

"The land is strong"—Trudeau is puzzled. "Why is there unemployment?" To have, as we have, unemployment of over seven percent, Liberal policies must be woefully inadequate—the government has failed.

The Liberals say that they are surprised by the growth of the labour force in Canada. The Economic Council of Canada, however, predicted this expansion a decade

ago. One of the firmer predictions of social science is that people who are ten years old at one time are likely to be twenty years old about ten years later.

To speak of this as a challenge is deception. We can have any level of employment the government wishes. The expansion of the labour force has built-in-job-creating effects, but, many of these, such as improved housing with increased construction work and increased numbers participating in construction, have been blunted by Liberal economic policies.

In the first two years of his reign, Trudeau's policies of deliberate unemployment were tragically successful. When the Trudeau government moved grudgingly to reverse these policies, inflation shot up and unemployment stayed the same or increased, because the increase in demand effected mainly low unemployment labour markets.

This raises the question of regional economic policies intended to increase employment in areas of high unemployment. The Liberal policy has been to subsidize investment in these regions, either openly with grants from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, or more subtly.

T.N. Brewis, in his book *Regional Economic Policy in Canada*, considers this policy to be the cause of failure in those policies intended to help regional disparities. He cites a particularly gross abuse: An oil company was given tax concessions and grants totalling \$30,000 per job to build an oil refinery in the "poor" province of Alberta.

A doctoral thesis done at Harvard reveals that two-thirds of the companies whose projects received DREE grants would have invested where they did without the grants. The effect of the grants was thus to subsidize the capital and to reduce the number of jobs that would have been available.

A few jobs created by the DREE subsidies to the corporations that otherwise wouldn't have invested were for the most part occupations that have low rates of unemployment and, in many cases, led to the recruitment of people from outside the region of the project.

As pointed out by Eric Kierans, the Liberal Cabinet Minister who resigned in opposi-

tion to the Liberal economic policies, the systematic subsidization of capital over labour through DREE grants, through accelerated depreciation, through depletion allowances, deferred taxes, and so on, builds secular long-run unemployment into the economy.

A significant part of Kierans' analysis is based on a complex dynamic disequilibrium model which is beyond the scope of this article. We can get a rough sense of his analysis, however, by considering what some of Canada's most respected economists say about the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. Scott, Pearce and Moore of the University of British Columbia argue that the massive capital investments in this project will only create temporary jobs. Few of these will go to people within the region, yet the society of the native people will be disrupted. The fortunate ones in Canada that are employed will face tremendous social and dislocation costs associated with the difficult re-entry into other sectors of the economy once their jobs terminate. In the meantime the increased value of the Canadian dollar resulting from the massive capital inflows will have virtually bankrupted other job-producing sectors of the Canadian economy.

Trudeau now seems to realize some of these aspects of the problem. On a free time CBC political broadcast he stated a

revised Liberal policy of spreading the investment over a number of years. Although it may be advisable to spread detrimental effects over a time period rather than enduring them in one gulp, the Liberals seem to be avoiding the obvious choice, that of not suffering any adverse effects at all, since it is doubtful the pipeline is economically feasible.

"We can do better"—Robert Stanfield and the Progressive Conservative team are concerned. Their concern in regard to the unemployed seems to relate more to the collection of unemployment insurance benefits than to the lack of jobs.

The implication of the Conservatives is that the labour force is lazy, and that all that is necessary to restore full employment is a little Stanfield sternness.

It is worth thinking about the distributional effects of the Conservative policy of a cut in income tax. This will plainly be of much more benefit to the people who make more than ten thousand dollars a year. The same thing can be said about the Conservatives'

continued on page 8

Economics...

continued from page 7

constant dollar tax plan. Such a policy is obviously very inequitable.

This doesn't concern the Conservatives. Cowboy Jack Horner, leader of the right wing of the Conservatives (if you are in need of a horse-breaking hero to worship, read Maclean's October election issue) says, "The higher the income tax, the more you turn off the industrious energetic people who are trying to contribute to the growth of this country."

One of the more serious problems of this productivity argument is that in most cases not only is it not true but the opposite is true. For example the doctors who make the most money work the least number of hours and the doctors who make the least work the most. In other words the labour supply of the upper income groups probably decreases as income rises, leisure increasingly dominating work. Thus a reduction in income tax will probably reduce the total production of the higher income groups.

Cowboy Jack must be advocating rough and tough western justice where you get what you produce, or what economists call "the marginal productivity series of income distribution." This argument depends on the perfect competition free entry assumption, ignores the ability of capitalists to externalize risks, etc., and has nothing to do with justice. With elementary economic analysis it can be shown that if capital is held constant and the workers work harder, then production increases, but wage rates

business and in our homes. However, it is questionable if the Stanfield Conservatives will deal more effectively with waste in government than the Liberals of Conservatives have in the past.

What the Conservatives mean when they say waste is all those frivolous programs like LIP and OFY that have been among the Liberal government's best policies and have helped to alleviate structural unemployment in one of the groups that have been hit the hardest, people under age 25.

However, even in the improbable event that the Conservatives are referring to defence expenditures, the implication still is that aggregate demand will be reduced. Simultaneous tax cuts and expenditure cuts have a negative multiplier. In 1932 when Roosevelt was first elected president he did exactly that—cut taxes and expenditures on the grounds that the private corporate sector would do the job. Unemployment soared, sending the US deeper into the Depression. It will happen here if the

illumination. Lewis has deluged us with figures and examples while businessmen and business writers have protested vehemently.

The state of the issue is that businessmen are not evil when they pressure government for concessions and take advantage of them. That is what we expect businessmen to do.

The Liberals were wrong or very deceptive when they say that tax reform has solved the problem. This was not the strongest area of the Carter Commission on Taxation. The Carter Commission Report was seriously diluted in Benson's White Paper. The White Paper was seriously diluted in the Tax Reform. An economist who worked on the Carter Commission told us in confidence that the Tax Reform has changed the situation little, although the legislation is much more complicated. It is this situation along with fringe benefits like DREE grants that leads former Liberal Cabinet Minister Eric Kierans to conclude that their systematic subsidization of capital is for large corporations, particularly foreign multi-national corporations. Kierans has unpublished data from the Treasury Board relating to the amount of total profits that are taxable, showing that in 1968 the percentage of all profits taxable for companies with less than one million dollars profit was 76%; between 5 and 25 million 64%, and over 25 million 47%.

The preferential subsidization built unemployment into the structure of the economy and made the business cycle

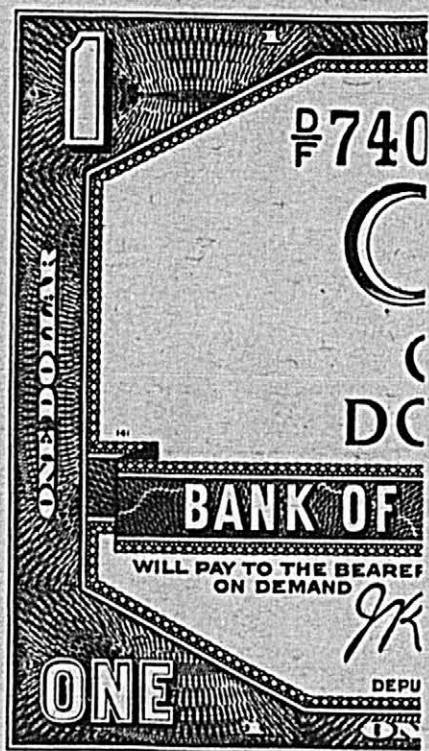
among groups that are presently unemployed—the young and unskilled—by entering them into service industries at the earliest opportunity. Many regions of high unemployment will have consumer spending stimulated, and the consumption of low income groups will be probable as a larger multiplier effect regionally and nationally.

The result will be that higher levels of employment could be achieved without a definite increase in inflation.

Secondly, these policies make stronger anti-unemployment action more humane by protecting pensioners and low income groups from the inroads of inflation. With these policies inflation ceases to be a serious problem and it can act as the allocative mechanism in the market since prices are inflexible downward.

There is little that the free market boys, the neo-classical liberal economists, can find fault with in the NDP program.

The Canadian economy seems to be plagued by the same misallocation problem



decrease. So the Conservative proposed income tax cuts are inequitable, could reduce production, and have nothing to do with anybody's notion of justice. It is oink, oink, oink all the way to the trough.

Stanfield seems to have a point when he makes this general statement that the economy needs stimulating. In order for the Conservatives' stated intention of a general reduction in tax to be effective this must be accompanied by a huge deficit and high inflation in excess of ten percent.

Does anybody seriously think that the Conservatives have the intestinal fortitude to persist in this situation?

No. They will implement the other part of their program. We quote from a PC advertisement: "These tax cuts can be financed by the elimination of waste in government spending."

We probably all agree that there is waste in government, as there is in big and little

Conservatives stick to their pledge to attack massive government spending. That is the situation at the moment, but with the Conservatives the unemployment situation will be a lot worse with far fewer jobs and Stanfield sternness towards "bums".

"More for your money—more money for you"—Réal Caouette is confused. The only credit that Social Credit deserves is in regard to their guaranteed annual income scheme, but their versions suffer from Social Credit "improvements". Their monetary policy hasn't changed from the "funny money" days of the Thirties. The improvement of the educational level of the Labour Board in Canada since the Thirties has unfortunately had little effect on Social Credit policy.

They seem confused about the distinction between the money supply which is in stock and GNP which is a flow. For example they seem to think that if you wish to travel from Vancouver to Montreal then the speed of the car must equal the distance. Hard to believe? Read their pamphlet with this distinction in mind.

At least their crank monetary policies provide some comic relief compared to the tragic despair engendered by some of the serious parties.

"Corporate welfare bums"—Mr. Lewis is angry. Probably no issue in the election has generated so much heat, but there seems to be at least as much smoke as

more severe and unstable.

These and other remarks about Kierans are based on a paper presented to the Canadian Economics Association entitled "Contribution of the Tax System to Canada's Unemployment and Ownership Problem."

Lewis then seems to have done fairly well on how not to create employment. What about positive policies?

The New Democratic Party says that it will increase spending in pollution control and research. But it will put more money into the hands of consumers by making low interest loans available for a variety of housing programs, by increasing pensions absolutely and with respect to the cost of living, and finally by reducing income taxes for low-income Canadians.

These policies will have two major effects on the combined problem of unemployment and inflation.

First of all, the structural features of this demand will tend to create employment

often attributed to the Soviet Union—the use of unwarranted capital intensive techniques.

Solving this problem would help to reduce unemployment and would put the Canadian small business and the Canadian owned manufacturing industry on a more equal footing with foreign multinational corporations.

Increased expenditures on social problems will reduce unemployment, and by reducing unemployment will reduce inflation inherent in a low unemployment economy. They will also mitigate as the distributional effects of inflation.

The NDP would seem to be facing what is true, namely that since we have significant unemployment we can use this wasted resource to provide for the housing and consumption needs of the poor and the elderly, buy back the equity in our own economic input structure, develop our resources and talents, and restore and protect our environment.

"There can be constructive paid work for all since there is much to do, much to build, much to change," says the NDP election pamphlet.

As for us, we are going to be like Aunt Maude. We will not say we told you so, but remember, you read it here first, when the report of the Economic Council of Canada (it has been delayed by the Liberals) comes out after the election. In the meantime all you will hear will be the politicians.

notes

by ralph g. seliger

Socialist hordes at the gates?

Most Canadians will probably yawn through Monday's Federal election. That's too bad because they'll be missing something. Between this year's election and the last Federal contest in '68, Canada has become a three-party polity. Except in rural Québec, Social Credit has all but collapsed as a visible political force. With three provincial victories between '69 and '72, the New Democratic Party is now touted by the media as one of Canada's "three major parties."

No, the NDP will not sweep Trudeau and Stanfield into the dung-heap this time around (but wait until next year?!). It will increase its parliamentary representation by a modest ten to twenty seats, winning approximately a quarter of the vote. Lewis' campaign has been brilliant and NDP gains in the polls reflect it. Next time around the "corporate welfare bums" may contribute their funds predominantly to either the Liberals or Tories (whichever one they get a better deal with or feel has a better chance of winning—probably the Liberals) and muster as effective a scare campaign against the NDP as they can.

Normally corporate interests split their financial contributions 60-40% between the capitalist party in power and the capitalist party in opposition. When corporate money is concentrated on one party as the bulwark of "free enterprise" against the "godless socialist hordes"—as was the case with Social Credit in British Columbia—socialists may find it very tough going. BC is an excellent example: in '45 and '49, a CCF victory was blocked by Liberal-Conservative coalitions engineered specifically to "keep the socialists out"; in '52 the coalition broke down, but capitalist money went to Social Credit as its "second team" and succeeded in frustrating the CCF-NDP for another twenty years.

As for scare campaigns, remember the armoured cars shipping securities from banks in Montreal to Toronto during the 1970 Québec elections (as a "subtle" hint of how financiers felt about a large vote for the Parti Québécois)? Well, what was

done smear-wise against the CCF in the middle '40's made the more recent episode look anemic. By 1943, fewer than ten years after its founding, the CCF had caught fire. A CCF candidate, previously unknown and running on a shoe-string budget, defeated Conservative leader Arthur Meighen (yes, Michael Meighen's grandfather) in a Toronto Federal by-election. In August '43, the CCF went from nil to thirty-four seats and Official Opposition status in the Ontario legislature (only four fewer seats than the victorious Conservatives). A few weeks later, the Canadian Congress of Labour endorsed the CCF as Labour's "political arm." CCF moved into the lead nationally in the Gallup Poll of September '43: CCF—28%, Liberals and Conservatives 27% each! Between '42 and '45 CCF won four of the eight Federal by-elections it contested, including its first and only victory in Québec—the riding of Rouyn in '44. In June '44, CCF swept into power in Saskatchewan.

Anti-socialist elements were restive. Mackenzie King had the Advisory Council of the National Liberal Federation adopt fourteen resolutions "constituting a program of reform... of far reaching consequences." King wrote in his diary:

I have cut the ground from under the CCF... the great numbers of people will see that I have been true to them.

In addition to King's adoption of a reform image, capitalist interests launched a systematic campaign of vilification. Amongst the ploys used was to equate CCF socialism with fascist National Socialism and to implicitly appeal to anti-Semitism in reference to David Lewis (a "Russian-Polish-Jew—son of Moswcha Losz"). A propaganda tract entitled *Social Suicide* was sent to every postal address in Canada prior to the 1945 general election; over 27,000 people returned a contest entry form printed on the back of each leaflet. A Montreal business firm enclosed excerpts from Hayak's bitterly anti-socialist tract, *Road to Serfdom*, plus the following note in employees' pay envelopes:

You may vote against my advice... I cannot, however, accept the responsibility of maintaining employment for you and other members of our organization for any length of time under a CCF-controlled government.

If this sort of thing wasn't bad enough, "No Canadian political party has ever had as consistently antagonistic a press as did the CCF."

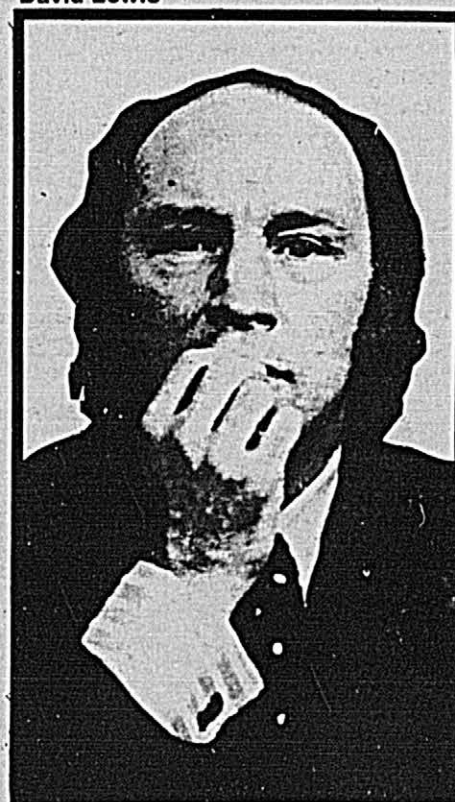
Anti-socialist efforts, such as the abovementioned, paid off handsomely. Relative to its strength in the 1940 general election, June '45 was a success for the CCF: its share of the vote had almost doubled and its delegation in Ottawa was increased from eight to twenty-eight. But in effect it was a defeat. The CCF had been barred from major party status and was never again to approach potential for the "take-off point."

Will the NDP succeed where its CCF forerunner failed: as a socialist movement in credible contention for power through all or most of Canada? Well, the NDP has gained momentum in the last three years, but it is not coming from nowhere and with not quite the rush which characterized the CCF in the early '40's. If it had made substantial gains in last year's Ontario elections, coupled with its victories in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and especially BC, corporate interests might now be in a panic and go after the New Democrats with the same vengeance as they did the CCF. Ontario was a disappointment, however; and although by winning one erstwhile Liberal seat in an impending provincial by-election the NDP could become the Official Opposition, Stephen Lewis is far from making Bill Davis cower.

Perhaps the very fact that the NDP's growth has been so plodding and unspectacular, albeit significant, will spare it the ordeal of a concentrated capitalist attack. Perhaps the NDP will sneak in when nobody's looking. Perhaps, as was finally the case in BC, the electorate will no longer accept a campaign of defamation against the NDP. Maybe, instead of being at the gates, the socialists will, as the *Last Post* put it, be inside the house.



David Lewis



Pierre Trudeau



Robert Stanfield

today

Community McGill:

A psychiatric patient, 18, is leaving the hospital and will be going to Verdun Catholic High. A buddy is needed immediately to help her get started there. More info at Union 414, 392-8980, 11-4.

Great Pumpkin:

The Great Pumpkin Strikes Tonight!

Murder At McGill:

Register today at the Union Box Office. It's your last chance!

Legal Aid:

Union 412, 1-7 pm, 392-8952.

English Dept. Film:

William Carlos Williams. L112, 2 pm. Free.

Management Intramural Hockey:

Practice this afternoon, 4 pm, in the Winter Arena for the Management B team.

Wolf Slaughter In Quebec:

An informative and interesting

evening of slides and narration on the current laws and their consequences. A unique illustrated experience. Tonight 8 pm. Leacock 132. Admission FREE! It has to stop.

Free Telegram Service:

Via Amateur Radio. Blanks and instructions at Union Box Office. Union 401, or phone 392-8942.

English Department Film Series:

D. W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation". Mon. and Tues., Oct. 30 and 31. FDS Auditorium (PSCA), 4 pm. Admission 25c.

Player's Club:

Auditions for a dramatization of T. S. Elliot's "Wasteland". Theatre,

3rd floor, Union. 1-3 pm. Today. **SCM Yellow Door Coffee House:**

Music tonight: Liz Tansey; Psychiatric clinic, 7 pm. Lunch 7 days a week, 12-2 pm. 3625 Aylmer.

Student Christian Movement:

Presents a discussion with Canon

G. A. French-Beytagh, former Dean of Johannesburg, at 1 pm, today, in Leacock 230.

Chess Club:

Important—Andrew M. Packer homecoming. B 26, 2 pm.

Just a Drop in the Bucket:

We'd like to thank everyone who helped to make this year's campaign the best ever.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

MISCELLANEOUS

MOC - St. John's Ambulance First Aid Course starts Tuesday Oct. 31 8:00 PM Rm. 327 Union. Cost \$16.00 Contact Rm. 416.

McGill DAY CARE-REGISTRATION! Monday, Oct. 30 and Thursday, Nov. 2. Call Wally Wong 392-4309.

ATTENTION! Conservative, Eastern Townships, weekend group (cross-country downhill skiing, snowshoeing. Good food, congenial company, interesting conversation) requires members. 467-5501 evenings.

Free kittens (five) plus mother tangerine flavor with white. Someone please find homes or must sacrifice. Phone Charles 843-3126.

London for \$139 return, McGill Society's 11th Annual Christmas Charter. 21 Dec. to 7 Jan. Call Fred Innis - 937-1854.

To be forewarned, is to be forearmed. Beware! The Great Pumpkin is coming!

Murder at McGill: Kill a friend for old time's sake and die laughing. Contracts available at Union Box Office.

HOUSING

Engineering Graduate Student would like to share apartment with male student who has an extra room or look for it. Ben 274-7100 (evenings)

Girl age 24 needs another girl to find two bedroom furnished apartment near McGill. Gail 392-4878 days; 467-4615 evenings.

Share 3 1/2 corner St. Famille and Milton \$75. Own room, pool, sauna. Eric 849-9958 (evenings) 392-8087 (days)

Room for Rent - Cote des Neiges area - very reasonable - call 738-6580.

FOR SALE

Size 14 unused Ski pants Pedigree Red, Richard Todd Black, Green, \$8. each. Stereo/two speakers. 843-3994 after 5. No cheques.

Austin 850, 1962 fitted 1100 engine cooper gearbox, twin carbs, tubular exhaust manifold, good tires. \$75.00 843-3952. 9-11 PM

For Sale: Desk, Rocker, Dropleaf table and Chairs, Oak Credenza, commode, Loveseat, 4 Mahogany chairs. Phone 486-5283.

International Travelall, 1968, ideal for camper, excellent motor, 737-7960 after 5:00 PM.

Duplicator stencil machine, Typewriter, metal shelves 36x72, office chair, electric steam iron, push button car radio, call 843-7235.

Large pro boots excellent condition. \$65. Size 9W. Beautiful Colonial single bed \$70. Call Jan 486-8727 after 21:00.

Sailboat - 20' sloop. Sleeps two - Recalculat last year. Needs some work. Adam 392-8992. Consider exchange for equal value.

New Lloyds Cassette recorder. Around \$20. at 3556 Aylmer, no. 17. Come evenings. If not in, leave note under door.

WANTED

Graduate or Honours English student needed to teach oral and written English to private person call Gonzales after 5 PM. 842-1064.

Text statistical analysis for decision making. Morris Hanberg. Phone 392-2546, 336-6923.

Wanted: Pichka and guys for Heamen Bash, Doko House 3653 University, Band, booze, guys \$1.00. Girls free Saturday, 4:30 on.

TYPING

Typing term papers, theses, lecture notes, copy work stencils, same day service. 733-3272.

JOBS

Kid-sitting and light housekeeping. Mon-Fri.; 3:30-7:30 p.m. \$20 per week plus meals. Park and Pine Ave. 849-5550, after 6.

LOST

Lost brown wallet. Keet the money. Please return the credentials to Lost & Found office in the Union. T. Schaner.

Correction: Brown samsonite case, initials N.R. Please return contents to Union Lost & Found or Law Buildings and call either 744-2009 or 487-1422 for \$25 reward.

ENTERTAINMENT

QUEBEC WOLF SLAUGHTER - a unique illustrated experience. Monday October 30 8 PM Leacock 132. Free Admission. It has to stop.

PERSONAL

Problems? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi. Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Happy Birthday, Jackie - We still love you even though you're over the hill.

Although this may seem to be forgotten I'll always remember never to forget Happy Birthday!

The Student Christian Movement
presents:

A discussion with

CANON G.A. FFRENCH-BEYTAGH,

*former Dean of Johannesburg, outspoken
opponent of South African apartheid, charged
under the Suppression of Communism Act and
held by South African Secret Police.*

Today (Monday, October 30),
at 1 PM, Leacock 230

In your spare time...

EARN UP TO \$1000 OR MORE
(Our top sub agent earned \$2500 last year)

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for the distribution of
CANADA SAVINGS BONDS**

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Our Managers want graduates with long hair or short hair, with beards or without. But mainly with brains! Other requirements are a basic knowledge of accounting methods and a course in computer science or other computer related subjects.

Excellent training programs, compensation plans and benefits.

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Media McGill presents a Hallowe'en
special double feature:

Frankenstein & Dracula

The originals with Boris Karloff, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi.

Tues. Oct. 31
at 7:30 PM
Leacock 132

ADMISSION 99c



Le Sabayon

The only dining room with French & Greek Cuisine
666 Sherbrooke W. (corner University)
Executive Towers Shopping Promenade Res: 288-0373

Business Luncheon served daily from 11 AM - 6 PM
from \$1.24 and up

Team McGill '72:

The accent's on potential

by lewis gottheil
barbara yaffe
diane allison

November is around the corner and so are the multitude of blizzards, snowstorms and the like. The trees have begun the annual baring of their branches, and students everywhere have settled down to the hum-drum monotony of another year at school. But amid this methodical continuum of yearly events emerges the commencement of another scintillating season of McGill hockey!

With the continuous dissipation of the NHL, perhaps it's time we turned our attention to college hockey. If the Soviets can take on the players from the NHL ranks, who knows—one day we may witness a REDMEN: RED confrontation. In the interim, however, as we await this future encounter, why not attend 'our' hockey games (home games at least)?

On the Coach

On Wednesday night your trio of reporters interviewed coach Dave Dies, now in his second season with the Redmen. Previously Dave had worked with the Sir George team for five years, and has coached Lindsay Place High School as well. He sounded an optimistic note by remarking that he had confidence in the potential of the team this season. He mentioned that the general purpose of the exhibition games was to give much needed conditioning to

the players.

The Redmen so far have been on the ice only five times. They have practised together only twice, and, for some, Wednesday night's game was the first chance they have had to play with the team. Despite the lack of physical training, the Redmen started out well by beating Macdonald College in a scrimmage. Parts of this game showed us that "potential" the coach was talking about.

On November 4th, the Redmen will get another chance to prove themselves at the Hockey Canada Tournament in Kingston.

They will play against York University, considered by some to be the fifth best university team in Canada.

On the Team

The '72 edition of Team McGill took to the ice in a hard-fought, well-played contest against the Sir George Williams Georgians. The standard of play was extremely good; and it was surprising to see a McGill team headmanning the puck so well, passing so accurately, and skating stride for stride with a Sir George team that last year was a playoff squad. The score, 5-3 for the Georgians (one tally was an 'empty-net' goal

by Sir George in the last seconds of the match), was really incidental. The opposition had a slight edge in play. One must consider, however, that many of McGill's players haven't yet joined training camp, due to medical problems or previous commitments. Also, our team has played together only five times thus far, whereas the Georgians have been practising together for a month.

The potential for a really good team is evident. The defence, led by Bob O'Reilly, has improved with the additions of Earl Godfrit and Ned Dowd. The forward align-

ment demonstrated good skating and puck sense. Players to look out for are Toby O'Brien (who came up with two goals against the Georgian goalie), Jim Webster (another goal scorer), and Jean Dionne. The only problem which could be detected was some difficulty by the defensive corps in getting the puck out of our own zone.

Generally the style of the McGill team is improving. And it's good to see guys playing hockey motivated not by money, but by a desire to improve their abilities and, yes, to shine up the McGill hockey emblem.

McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

FALL - WINTER PROGRAM

ICE HOCKEY:

Faculty League - maximum of two teams per faculty. Contact your faculty rep. or the Intramural Office for your faculties practice time. League begins November 6. Games will be played at 8:15 and 9:15 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Full equipment supplied (except skates and sticks).

Open League - Any club, class, fraternity, on campus may enter a team. Games will be played at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesdays and Fridays. A limited number of teams will be admitted into this league. Sweaters, helmets and goalie equipment will be supplied in this league. Play begins on November 6.

Entries close November 1st. Remember you *can not* play for both leagues.

BASKETBALL:

Entries close on November 8, and play begins on November 13. Games will be played on Monday evenings between 5:30 and 9:30 p.m. in the Gym. This is a faculty league. Each team entry must be accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit. All players on a team must be registered in the same faculty.

TABLE TENNIS:

Sign up in room 6, Currie Gym. Entries close November 15th.

what's what

CARIBBEAN SOCIETY

We are on the move. Important meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 1 at 7:30 pm in the Union. Please be on time.

ASUS ORGANIZATIONS

Students' Council is distributing a 45-thousand dollar rebate to faculties. Would all ASUS organizations interested in financial support contact ASUS executives to discuss the possibility of financial aid. Leave a message in the Union mail box.

Skiers skid to success

McGill skiers have started their season off with a bang. The first race, held this past weekend at St. Sauveur Hill 70, was a skidding success. Sunday morning found six dedicated racers bombing northwards at 80 mph; Sunday afternoon saw the same six (with the invaluable addition of two veteran Laurentian zoners) mud-sliding down the course at ... 40 mph(?)

The annual Laurentian Zone Dry Land Race attracted the swiftest, most gallant (and probably the only) of the muck-scrappers. The impressive turnout included the zone team, various club and university teams, and even the Quebec team itself. The McGill troupe (you remember Brian Ward, Debbie Davis, Marie Beland and Alice Jeffries from last year) was joined by such illustrious stars as Dartmouth's "Hot Dog" Bob Arnot, and Orford's ace André Roy. They all performed admirably. (Take our word for it and don't look at those times.)

women's sports women's sports

INSTRUCTION

CO-ED BASIC & FUTURE SKATING - Classes at all levels in Stroking - Figures - Free Skating - Ice Dances. Tues. 10 - 12 noon, - Thurs. 2 - 4 p.m. & Sat. 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Winter Stadium. Why not join a course? Open to men and women students.

KEEP FIT or GET INTO SHAPE for the Ski Season by joining the Keep Fit Ski Conditioning Classes, on Tues. at 2, Wed. at 12 or Thurs. at 1, in the Wrestling Room, Currie, OR the Ski Team "Hopefuls" training session, Tues. Wed. and Thurs. at 5:00 p.m. in the Molson Stadium.

INTRAMURAL

SWIMMING & DIVING INTRAMURAL MEET - Tues. Nov. 7th, 8:00 p.m. Weston Pool. Sign up in Women's Locker Rooms, Weston or Currie. 25 & 50 yd. races - no competition experience necessary.

CURLING INTRAMURAL MEET - Sat. Nov. 18th at the Heather Curling Club 1 to 5 pm. All Faculties and Fraternities Welcome. 4 people to a team, sign up at Currie or Weston or your Faculty Notice Board on **SIGN UP SHEETS**. You can either form your own Team, or be put on one.

CLOSING ENTRY DATE - Nov. 10. For info phone Laura 842-0597 or your Unit Rep.

CLUBS & TEAMS

WOMEN'S CURLING has started!!!

Town of Mount Royal Curling Club, Fridays 3:30 Saturday 1:00 - (Mixed). Everyone Welcome. For Info: Laura 842-0597.

FIGURE SKATING - McGill Figure Skating Club is looking for Test Skaters to try out for the Intercollegiate Skating Team. Exciting competitions are planned here and away. Come and Tryout on Tues. 10-12, Thurs. 2-4 or Sat. 9:30-11:30 and get back in practice.

McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURALS THIS WEEK

TOUCHFOOTBALL:

Playoffs—Captains are asked to keep in touch with the Intramural Office.

SOCCER:

Monday, October 30
5:30 Mezzuzahs vs. Bio Chem
6:30 Warriors vs. Canines
7:30 RiffRaf vs. Wops
8:30 Greek Provision vs. Eng I

Wednesday, November 1
5:30 Pec Majors vs. Physics
6:30 Dio vs. Hellenes
Thursday, November 2
5:30 Physics vs. East Wind
All games on Forbes Field

VOLLEYBALL:

Tuesday, Oct. 31
5:30—ct 3 - Law vs. MBA I
—ct 4 - Infarcts vs. Eng II
6:30—ct 3 - Alesmen vs. Ukes
—ct 4 - Masticators vs. Med I

Wednesday, November 1
5:30—ct 1 - Boozers vs. Molars
—ct 2 - Med III vs. Light
6:30—ct 1 - Eng I vs. Teratomas
—ct 2 - Grinders vs. Science I

FLOOR HOCKEY:

Wednesday, November 1 (exhibition games)
5:30 p.m. Crotch Checkers vs. Baltmazars
6:30 p.m. Loopholes vs. Zits
7:30 p.m. Undertakers vs. W.F.O.

ICE HOCKEY:

Mon., Oct. 30	5:15 p.m.	Architecture practice
	8:15 p.m.	Science vs. Engineering (exh)
Tues., Oct. 31	1:00 p.m.	Sigs practice
	5:15 p.m.	Education practice
	8:15 pm	Management vs. Grads (exh)
	9:15 p.m.	Architect vs. Arts (exh)
Thurs, Nov. 2	1:00 p.m.	Baby Blues
	8:15 p.m.	Dentistry vs. Education (exh)
	9:15 p.m.	Medicine vs. Law (exh)
Fri., Nov. 3	1:00 p.m.	Grads practice



daily photo by Jean-michel Joffe

DIRTY PLAY? This is how it was Saturday as the Redmen were victorious over Bishop's Gaiters in the final game of the football season.

by alan bayless

Redmen ground Bishop's in final "mudbowl"

Another short season of college football has now disappeared into the semi-oblivion of statistics sheets and old *Daillys*; and the memories of the few who played on the field, and the even fewer who faithfully braved miserable weather to watch from the stands. The Redmen ended it all on Saturday with their fourth victory in a row, an 18-3 triumph over the Bishop's Gaiters, good for a second place finish in the QUAA blue division.

It was a muddy, rainy afternoon and the contest took place on a field that had nary a speck of green between the hash-marks. In fact, in the second half you could see the water as it lay on the muck, glistening in the stadium lights, like grease waiting to be churned up as the players floundered around in it.

Most of the scoring occurred in the first half, when the rain was only dribbling down and the turf was somewhat less slippery. The Redmen drew first blood, 3 minutes and 40 seconds into the game, when Dis Auders connected on a 50-yard touchdown pass and run play down the sideline to Ron Kelly.

Kelly added 3 more points early in the second quarter, on a 26-yard field goal. This happened just after Trevor Campbell caught a touchdown pass that was called back for holding, in the opening play of the second quarter. The score remained unchanged at 10-0 until just before half-time when Bishop's notched their only score on a 30-yard field goal by Mike Bookalam.

In the second half, the weather really started to get nasty. First McGill locked up the game with a touchdown by Frank Belvedere that was set up by an intercepted pass, courtesy of Brian Quick. Then the fun started—two quarters of mud-bowl football, as 24

people simultaneously engaged in a contest to see who could get utterly smothered in mud.

The first things to disappear to the mud were the numbers on the players' jerseys. This was, of course, designed solely to confuse the hardworking reporters in the press box, and the poor play-by-play announcer, who, though he tried hard, was most accurate when he kept his mouth shut.

One Redman decided to see how far he could slide on his back (with a little collaboration from a Bishop's tackler). He got close to ten yards. For the most part, however, both teams just ran the ball into each other, with a few penalties and fumbles to spice things up. Ron Kelly booted a single point on a wide field goal in the middle of the fourth quarter, to round out the scoring.

One of the highlights of the game was the generally excellent display put on by McGill's rugged defensive squad. This was the same group that the Gaiters manhandled in the opening game of the season. They've come a long way since then. On Saturday, Bishop's couldn't get a touchdown. The Redmen have allowed only three points in the last two games, against Loyola and Bishop's, which is an immense improvement over the first two, when Loyola and Bishop's scored more than 80.

Most of the responsibility for this change must go to the defensive coach, Dave Lennon, who molded a strong unit out of a backfield that had more holes than Swiss cheese. Head coach Charlie Baillie said, after the game, that Lennon "was one of the main reasons for our success. He's a stickler for execution, and that's a good part of getting the job done." Add to that McGill's polished offensive attack, and

you've got the best team in the conference, even if Loyola finished first.

On offense, too much can never be said about the courage, skill, and determination of star halfback Chris Rumball. "Make sure you write," said one of his teammates, "that Rumball played a quarter of the game with injuries that would have prevented most men from walking." Rumball only played about a quarter of the game, and it was quite obvious that every time he picked himself out of the mud he was in great pain. He was hurt on his first carry, adding to the pain he entered the game with, but he still continued for a while and managed to get himself back in for part of the fourth quarter. He will leave a hole that next year's team will find very tough indeed to fill, for his five years eligibility has expired.

Frank Belvedere gave a tremendous performance subbing for Rumball at halfback, in what was his last game as well. He was the leading rusher of the contest, with 110 yards in 18 carries, including a beautiful 34 yard-gain up the middle that was but one man away from becoming a touchdown. Defensive back Steve Neville was called in for emergency punt return duty, and he handled the job fairly effectively.

The weather hurt both teams in offensive statistics. Bishop's had only 7 first downs in the game and 61 yards passing. McGill had 11 first downs and Dis Auders was good on five of ten pass attempts, for a total of 83 yards.

Sidelines: Only one of importance. Fred Degraff gave away the game ball to the man he called "the heart of the team", in a brief presentation in the field house after the game. The recipient...Chris Rumball.

SpOrts

a glance at the athletics scene

by gina widawski

Intramurals

Men Concerning touchfootball, since all teams are involved in either the championship or consolation round, the captains should keep in touch with the intramural office EVERY DAY. Soccer play-offs start this Thursday; all captains should contact the intramural office by Wednesday. Volleyball play begins tomorrow at 5:15; captains should make sure of their schedule.

Open league in ice hockey closes its entries Wednesday. Play begins at 1 pm, three days a week, starting next Monday. Contact your faculty reps concerning the faculty league.

Entries are now closed in floor hockey. Play begins with exhibition games on Wednesday. The

league starts Nov. 8. Table tennis entries are now opened. The basketball faculty league closes entries next Wednesday at 5 pm. **Women** A swimming and diving meet will be held tomorrow. Sign-up in the women's locker room in Currie or Weston Pool.

Basketball has started and is running successfully. Entries are now opened in bowling, curling, and fencing.

An ice hockey practice will be held today. Competition begins this Wednesday.

Reps for grad and arts are needed for this year. Apply or ask for information by phoning Kathy Harpur, IAC co-ordinator at 843-7842.

Coed Today is the entry deadline for innertube waterpolo, which will begin Nov. 20.

Play-by-play

with allan wolfe

I wonder how many of you have become addicted to wrestling. I have. I used to watch back in the days when Edouard Carpentier and Wladek Kowalski were young men; back in the time of Pat Flanagan and Bobo Brazil, and Gorgeous George and friends. The new thing now is "All Star" wrestling, with the Hollywood Blonds, "Mad Dog" Vachon, the Leduc Brothers, Le Géant Jean Ferré, the Indians, etc.

While I realize that 75 per cent of it is not real, it is a great way to release some tensions; and it is always good for a laugh, at least, it was until last Saturday on TV 12.

What got to me was the spectacle put on following the "main" event, which pitted Carpentier and Rico Garcia against Kowalski and Vachon. The ruin of the match, in my opinion, was scheduling Ferré, normally Carpentier's tag team partner, as the referee. There are usually two referees for tag team matches; but Fern Gagné, the diminutive second referee, was gently lifted out of the ring by Ferré and seated at ringside before the match started.

The match proceeded with its anticipated roughness and lack of obedience to the rules along with the expected clashes between referee Ferré, and Carpentier. However, after the second fall, things got out of hand. First, Garcia was unable to continue; so Carpentier decided to go on with the match himself. After some scrapping, we got to the bloody part of the evening. Kowalski angered Ferré, and the third fall was called on a disqualification. Before long, we, the viewing public and those in the arena, were being regaled with the sight of Ferré choking Kowalski. When extra referee Gagné entered the ring to try and help separate people, he was set upon by Vachon, who managed to draw blood on the first contact. This set the mood for the next ten minutes.

Proverbial 'blood bath'

With Gagné and Vachon covered in blood and reeling or rolling around the ring, other wrestlers came into the ring to try to separate Ferré's hands from Kowalski's throat. When they did, Ferré started battering Vachon.

The program finally finished when Kowalski had been carried screaming from the ring on a stretcher. Gagné had been practically rolled and thrown out of the ring. Vachon also left via the stretcher route, and Ferré was escorted from the ring by some hearty members of the local Gendarmerie.

What I am asking is: Have we sunk so low that only a "gladiatorial bloodbath" will satisfy us? I like wrestling as well as the next guy, but the barbarism portrayed on the Tube last Saturday was just too much. However, perhaps it is better that those who watch it are able to relieve their tensions by watching rather than doing.

Play-by-play is the name of the new sportscast on Radio McGill. It is heard every Monday, Thursday, and Friday, at 2:30 in the afternoon. That's all for now. See you later. . .